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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.  
JOSEPH R. KERR, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MERRITT, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.  
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Veto Power.  
I hope, then, by the veto amendment of the constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The regulation of patronage would properly follow. There can be no good reason why the veto should not be exercised by a bare majority in each house of Congress of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of redaction, at the end of ten days, from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would leave the President—the general representative of every State and district—armed with the votes of all the members, absent at the moment, from the respective houses; and there will always be some absent from both—Gen. Scott.

The above extract is from a letter written by Gen. Scott in 1841. The opinions it expresses are not peculiar to the General; for an attack upon the veto power has been one of the weapons employed by all the Whig candidates and politicians as long as we can remember; and more vigorously than ever, since John Tyler used the veto to defeat the recharter of a United States Bank. So direct have been the attacks upon this power by the Whigs, that a belief in, and a determination to uphold it, have grown into an established plank in every Democratic platform. And it will be remarked as characteristic of the present state of affairs, that every prominent Democrat who has been written to for his views upon this subject, has expressed a willingness and a determination to avail himself of this Constitutional power, to prevent the repeal, or essential modification of the bill for the return of fugitives from labor.

In the choice of a President, then, this veto power, and the determination to exercise it, becomes a question of vital importance; for, without such power, and without such determination, the mere personal opinions of the President would be a matter of comparative moonshine. And in all discussions of the views of Presidential candidates upon any subject, this consideration should be kept in mind; since, with Democrats, believing in, and acting upon, the Constitutional veto power, deliberate expressions of opinion upon the part of Presidential candidates, assume the character of definite pledges, and imply an obligation to act, when the time and the necessity for action may have arrived. With Whig views of the veto power, no such inference can be drawn from anything said or done by a candidate of that party short of an express pledge; which, in the matter of the Fugitive Law, has never been given—nor even hinted at or implied, by any prominent Whig candidate.

No man used to be a greater opponent of the veto power than Mr. Fillmore. No men are greater opponents of it now, than his particular friends. With his feelings—his party views—with his Northern affinities, would Mr. Fillmore veto a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law? Has he ever intimated that he would? Has he ever given his signature to the Law in such a manner as to indicate that he considered its preservation a matter of binding obligation? On the contrary, did he not give his approval reluctantly, seeking to relieve his doubts and excuse himself to his Northern friends, by falling back upon the opinion of his Attorney General? We may rely upon it, that Mr. Fillmore will not call into action a power which is obnoxious to his party, and to himself, for the bare purpose of preserving a law which he signed reluctantly; and upon which his doubts would concern rather the propriety of its enactment, than of its repeal.

INQUEST.—CORONER JOHN J. CONLEY, held an inquest in this town, on the 3d inst., over the body of a negro woman, named Becky, the property of Mrs. Susan Beach. The following is the verdict:—The Jury find as follows—that is to say, That the deceased came to her death by the unnecessary and unskillful use of surgical instruments, used by Barton Munsey, in trying to deliver her of a child.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.  
We learn that on the 27th ult. Mr. James McLenny, acting in the capacity of overseer for Mr. Abraham Hobbs, of Sampson county, was stricken by lightning while ploughing in the field, and instantly killed. His horse was also killed by the same stroke, and the plough frame considerably shattered. Mr. McLenny leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

FAYETTEVILLE BANK STOCK.—The Observer says that a sale of the stock of the Fayetteville Bank was made on Friday, the 28th ult., at \$61 50 per share of \$50. This is the highest price we have heard of for this popular and productive stock.

The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 24. with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. There was a slight decline—say 1c. per lb.—in Cotton. The political news from England is unimportant, and there is little of interest from the Continent of Europe. Several persons of distinction in France have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the President. Three hundred more political offenders have been remanded from Paris to Havre for transportation.

From California.

The Steamship Northern Light, of the Nicaragua line, arrived at New York on the 2nd inst. with San Francisco dates to the 6th of May, being 18 days later than by the last previous arrival. She reports the Steamship Columbia on her way with nearly two millions in gold. Intelligence from Shasta reports the killing of 150 Indians by the whites who were infuriated at the murder of Mr. Anderson by the Indians. There is also great prejudice against the Chinese. Intelligence from Sacramento announces great excitement among the gold diggers along the banks of the American river, and the forcible expulsion of the Chinese from the diggers was taking place daily. There was but one opinion among American miners in regard to the importation of Chinese into the mines. They are fully determined to submit no longer. The population of San Francisco has increased nearly six thousand during the month of April. Of this number nearly half was from China. The weather had been favorable for mining. The accounts from the diggings generally were satisfactory.

POSTAGE COLLECTED IN CITIES.—It appears from a statement from the Post Office Department that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, the postage collected at some of the principal offices was as follows:—New York, \$531,830 89; Philadelphia, \$197,019 08; Boston, 176,758 87; New Orleans, \$117,486 85; Baltimore, \$98,638 87; Cincinnati, \$92,233 16; St. Louis, \$53,082 81.

The Steamships Crescent City and United States arrived at New York on the 3rd inst. They bring no later California news than has already been received by the Northern Light. The Custom house and post-office at Astoria, Oregon, were destroyed by fire on the 16th of April. The books and papers were saved.

Resolutions of Thanks passed by the General Assembly.  
The following resolutions expressive of the thanks of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently in session in Charleston, to the citizens of that city, and others therein mentioned, were passed on Saturday, the 20th ult.:—  
Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the Charleston and New York Steamship Company, the Savannah and New York, and Savannah and Philadelphia Steamship Companies, the Columbia and Charleston Railroad Company, the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company, the New York and Erie Railroad Company, the Eastern and Roanoke Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and the Norfolk Steam Packet Company, for the very liberal reduction of their rates of travel for the advantage of the Commissioners to this Assembly.  
Resolved, That the stated Clerk forward a copy of this resolution to these Companies, and publish the same in the city papers.

The New York Herald furnishes us with a lively account of the circumstances attending the sailing of this beautiful vessel, and a graphic description of the embarkation of two of her distinguished and popular passengers, viz: JENNY LIND and Mrs. GOLD-SCHMIDT, and her husband, rendered almost equally famous by the association of marriage. Crowds awaited the arrival of the favorite at the wharf, and Canal street was said to have been crowded from an early hour. A carriage containing a lady and gentleman, at eleven o'clock drove up, which was cheered, but found afterwards to contain Captain West and Grace Greenwood.  
At half-past 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt arrived in a close carriage and as soon as it was discovered who they were, the crowd cheered most enthusiastically. The carriage drove down the wharf till it drew up alongside the Steamer, and Mr. Goldschmidt having first stepped out, assisted out Mrs. Goldschmidt. Several persons also rushed down below with them, and considerable excitement prevailed both on board and ashore.  
Having remained for some time below, Madam G. and her husband, and Capt. West, made their appearance on deck, and were again enthusiastically greeted by the crowd assembled on the surrounding wharves. Taking a hold of the railings the lady mounted on the paddle box, and was followed by Mr. G. and Capt. West. Here they stood till the steamer began to clear out from the wharf, and as the crowd cheered, she waved her handkerchief as a last adieu to the crowd, and then stepped into the cabin. A large number of "Stars" were as usual in attendance, and their exertions to create confusion were as usual successful.  
Precisely at twelve o'clock, the booming of a gun and the shrill "All aboard!" announced the time of departure. The lady and her husband, and the crowd began to whistle, the ponderous wheels began to move, and in a moment or two more, the gallant vessel moved off majestically into the stream; cheers rose from the multitude on shore, but the responses from the decks of the steamer are silenced by the cannon firing. The hull of the steamer is well hidden from sight by the smoke. On she moves, now heading for the Lower Bay.

The little steamer Jenny Lind passes her, off Barclay street, and bids her namesake a hearty goodbye, in the shape of a salute, which is promptly responded to from the decks of the Atlantic. "Bang!" "bang!" "bang!" from the levantine Great Britain, and then, quick as lightning, in return, gun for gun, from the Atlantic, and three more in addition from the Cunard steamship Africa, at Jersey City. The smaller steamers in the harbor stopped their wheels "in token of respect," the passengers on the Hoboken and Jersey City ferry boats united in a "hurrah," which was caught up by the crowd of people that had come down to the docks to get a glimpse of the spectacle.  
By this time the gallant vessel had got pretty well down the harbor; the roar of the cannon was hushed, the smoke gradually died away, showing more plainly the dark, monstrous form of the steamer as it gradually diminished in the distance. Many stood watching till the bluff at the narrow channel had made a point to be present at the last "good bye" of the nightingale, who can believe there was a lady that did not say God bless Jenny Lind, while wishing her a speedy and prosperous voyage back to the welcome shores of the Old World.

Operations of the U. S. Mint.  
COINAGE FOR MAY, 1852.

69,332 Double Eagles	\$3,346,640 00
13,505 Eagles	135,050 00
132,445 Half Eagles	1,655,562 50
108,120 Quarter Eagles	2,703,000 00
218,140 Gold Dollars	218,140 00
539,542 Pieces	\$4,132,355 00
21,500 Half Dollars	10,750 00
1,000,000 Dimes	10,000 00
1,820,000 Three Cent Pieces	\$54,618 00
2,481,642 Pieces	\$4,207,723 00
263,280 Cents	2,632 80
2,744,922 Pieces	\$4,210,355 80
GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE IN MAY.	
From California	\$4,151,000 00
Other sources	185,000 00
Silver Bullion deposited in same time	\$20,000 00

GOLD DEPOSITED.	
January	\$5,071,567
February	3,004,970
March	3,892,271
April	2,878,354
May	3,269,491
	\$17,104,752
	\$18,491,095
E. C. DALE, Treasurer.	

The Escape of Meagher.  
The manner in which this Irish patriot effected his escape from the British penal settlements does not cast the slightest stain upon his honor, nor has any other person been compromised by it. It may be recollected that shortly after the arrival of the Irish exile Van Dineen's Land, a prediction was made them by the government officials there to the effect "that if they gave their parole of honor that they would not make any attempt to escape, they would be permitted to move at will in circles that would be allotted to each." In this proposition, all the exiles availed themselves except Saml. O'Brien. Mr. Meagher's ticket of leave ran thus, "I undertake not to escape from the colony as long as I hold this ticket of leave." Everything being in readiness for carrying out his plans, early in February Mr. Meagher sent his "parole of honor" to the magistrate with the promise that he would consider himself bound by it two hours after its delivery and no longer. On receiving it the magistrate gave immediate orders to the constable in Bothwell (where Mr. Meagher resided) to arrest him without delay. This the constable refused to do, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and would do nothing to hinder Meagher's escape. This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant as there was not another officer within twenty-four miles. He, however, mounted horse and proceeded to the nearest point for the purpose of bringing back an officer to take charge of Mr. Meagher, who was waiting for him until the time promised had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction, in which course he is said to have travelled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over one hundred miles, or to the point where his friends had another conveyance waiting for him, reaching Perth, where he is said to have been taken on board the brig Acorn on the 23d of April, and by her brought to New York.

The three greatest natural geniuses of Britain, hitherto, says an English journal, have been a player, a tinker, and a gauger—Shakspeare, Bunyan, and Burns. It is marvellous to think of the Divine particular curve passing by palaces and courts, as in a gauger's wheel, and shading its brilliant influences on heads not only unenriched, but actually loaded by a penumbra of illiterate, and the "foreign conclusion," of three of the most unpoetical of professions.

Gov. Scott's Speeches.—The Democratic candidates for Governor will address the following audiences at the following places:—  
Raleigh, Friday, June 4th.  
Fayetteville, Monday, June 7th.  
Elizabethton, Wednesday, June 9th.  
Whiteville, Columbus, Friday, " 11th.  
Lumberton, Richmond, Saturday, " 12th.  
Rockingham, Raleigh, Tuesday, " 15th.  
Wadesboro', Anson, Wednesday, " 16th.  
Albemarle, Stanly, Friday, " 18th.  
Troy, Montgomery, " 19th.  
Asheboro', Randolph, Tuesday, " 22d.  
Crahan, Curdery, " 23d.  
Greensboro', Tuesday, " 29th.  
Salem, Thursday, " 30th.  
Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, " 3d.  
Wilkesboro', Tuesday, " 6th.  
Raleigh Standard.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Private advice received by the brig American, from Vera Cruz, confirm the report of the passage, by the Mexican Chamber, of a bill granting the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from St. Louis to New Orleans. It is also believed that the bill would pass the Senate.

Accounts from the city of Mexico represent a constant scene of outrages and murders. In one week no less than sixteen murders were committed. A party of Mexicans, 40 in number, crossed the river and killed five Americans, who were encamped at Lake Chapala, on the American side; two others escaped.  
The steamer Camanche had again been fired into by the Mexicans, and Mr. Brushner, the Custom House officer, was dangerously wounded, and an American lady narrowly escaped.

Rome.—Its Appearance.  
The correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal writes thus:—  
Rome, per se, is apparently less ancient in its aspects than many cities on the Continent; less so, even than York, Durham, Salisbury, Chester, &c., in England. Throughout Rome, as it stands to the eye of a stranger, the modern predominates over the ancient. At first you see every body and every thing looking and acting just as every thing and every body look and act elsewhere. Indeed, some of its antiquities lack the features that usually mark the progress of time on which the traveler is wont to look before he reaches the city. In the first view of Rome, therefore, there is disappointment. Diogenes, who experienced it, says after his first view of the city, that "it was not the Rome he expected to find, and he was disappointed." Lying asleep in the sun, among a heap of ruins, and endeavoring to have gone to bed that night with a very considerably quenched enthusiasm.  
But these are first impressions only. They soon fade away; and the Rome that was as soon comes up to his greatness and grandeur to fill and impress both the eye and the mind. You have only to ascend the Pincian, the Capitoline, or the Quirinal Hills, and look off upon the Coliseum, the Palace of the Caesars, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Baths of Caracalla, the Pantheon, the Forum, &c., to catch something of the spirit of Rome, in her days of triumph and glory.

Abd-el-Kader.  
An amusing anecdote is related of this illustrious African chief, who, to the eternal disgrace of France, in 1847, was taken prisoner by the British, and employed a competent person to give his four children lessons in writing. The teacher filled his task in the most exemplary manner, treating his little pupils with the utmost kindness. The brave father, being very grateful, bethought him of making the teacher a present on which he based an estimate of our present population, but we believe it to be from 200,000 to 220,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. Advice from Europe, and from Southern ports of this coast speak of a large prospective immigration hitherward, and official reports from the United States, and the census taken during the coming six months. There are now about 22,000 French residents in the country, and 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese. A statement of immigration for four months, ending March 10, shows a balance of arrivals over departures (without counting the overland immigrants from Mexico) of 6,000 (fewer half), which arrivals reached the country during the last five weeks of the term.

DEATH OF COL. DEVER.—Col. Reubin Dever, widely known as the proprietor of the Sulphur Springs near this place, died on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, of consumption. The death of Col. Dever leaves a void in the community which will not be easily filled. The attractive frankness of his manners—his integrity, and his business habits, rendered him universally popular. In common with a benevolent community, we lament the loss of a citizen public spirited and intelligent—of a neighbor kind and obliging—a friend, warm hearted and faithful.  
On Monday, at 12 o'clock, M., Col. Dever was buried by the brethren of Mount Hermon Lodge of Free Masons, of which he was a member, according to the ancient usages of the Fraternity.  
Asheville, (N. C.), News.

The Savannah Georgian says, that the Bridge of the Panama and Pacific Railroad Company, span the river Chagres, has been built by the United States Government, of lumber from the mill of Mr. Rokenburg, by Mr. Leighton, of New York, who brought out with him about twenty competent workmen. The bridge was laid down and built in four sections—the whole four hundred and twenty feet long—and to be supported by the abutments and the center pier, and a single pier in the centre, and spans consequently a space of over 200 feet, which it is believed, is greater than any other bridge in the United States. The work is handsomely executed—taken to pieces, and will be shipped to Chagres without delay. It is supposed two ships of 500 tons each will be employed to convey it to its destination. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Leighton, and his workmen will go to Chagres and put it up. It is of great strength, as it is to sustain the weight of the rail cars, &c.

KOSUTH AND HIS SUITE.—Kosuth's visit to America is now drawing to a close. He will soon be on his way to England, where his children are, and where he designs to remain until the expected outbreak upon the Continent calls him to engage in the active work of the revolution. Messrs. Polesky, Betheln, and Nagy will return with him. Mr. Hajnik, his treasurer, will either go or will remain financial agent to the New England Hungarian Committee. Messrs. Kalapala, Laslo, and Grosho, who will not leave the United States so soon. Mr. Kalapala has already made arrangements to establish a riding school in Boston, the kindness of some gentlemen of that city having furnished him with the means. Mr. Laslo will find employment as an engineer, and Mr. Grosho, as a teacher. Several other Hungarian emigrants will remain in this country, and will be employed in various capacities.

THE JAMES CITY COMMON COUNCIL, having waited for a president two hundred and eight times, without effecting a choice, have unanimously resigned, and appointed the 3d of June for a new election. This singular drawn battle was owing to a nicely balanced difference of opinion on the subject of granting a license to a new brewery, the Whigs and Democrats, but actually loaded by a penumbra of illiterate, and the "foreign conclusion," of three of the most unpoetical of professions.

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